

B

511

H I S  
MAIESTIES  
PROCLAMATION  
AND DECLARATION

To all His loving Subjects, occasioned  
by a False and Scandalous Imputation  
laid upon his MAJESTY, of an Intention of  
Raising or Leavying war against His Par-  
liament: and of having raised Force  
to that end.

Published at His Court at Y O R K, the  
16. day of Iune, 1642.

With His Majesties Declaration and Pro-  
fession, disavowing any Preparations or Inten-  
tions in him, to leavy Warre  
against His Parliament.

And the Declaration and Profession of the  
Lords, and others, of His Majesties most Ho-  
nourable Privy-Counsell, now at York, disa-  
vowing any apparence of the same.

Reprinted by His MAJESTIES Command.

O X F O R D, 16 June

Printed by L E O N A R D L I C H F I E L D,  
Printer to the Vniversity. 1642. T

Charles I  
713

X

Gauß'sche Methode

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

MAY 28, 1913  
SUBSCRIPTION 100

SUBSCRIPTION FOR

SUBSCRIPTION FOR  
ENGLISH HISTORICAL TRACTS

(1)



BY THE KING.

*A*

9 PROCLAMATION  
FORBIDDING ALL LE-

vies of Forces without His Majesties

Expresse pleasure, signified under

His Great Seale, and all Contri-

butions or Assistance to any  
such LEVIES.



HEREAS, under  
pretence that We in-  
tend to make War a-  
gainst the Parliament  
(the contrary whereof  
is notoriously known  
to all that are here, and  
as We hope by this time  
apparent to all other

Our Subjects, as well by Our Declaration of  
the sixteenth of June, as by the Testimony of

A 2

all

all Our Nobility and Counsell, who are here upon the place) And by colour of the Authority of both Houses of Parliament ( a major part whereof are now absent from *London* ) by the contrivance of some few evill persons, disguising and colouring their pernicious Designes and Hostile Preparations, under the plausible names of, *The preservation of publike Peace, and defence of Us, and both Houses of Parliament, from Force and violence*: It hath been endeavoured to raise Troops of Horse and other Forces.

And for that purpose they have prevailed, not onely to prohibit Our own Moneys to be paid to Us, or to Our use, but, by the Name and Authority of Parliament, to excite Our Subjects to contribute their Assistance to them, by bringing in Moneys, Plate, or under writing to furnish and maintain Horses, Horsemen, and Arms; And to that purpose certain Propositions or Orders ( as they are stiled by them ) have been printed, whereby they have endeavoured to engage the Power and Authority of Parliament ( as if the two Houses, without Us, had that Power and Authority ) to save harmelesse all those that shall so contribute, from all Prejudice



judice and Inconvenience that may befall them by occasion thereof.

And although We well hope that these Malignant persons (whose Actions do now sufficiently declare their former Intentions) will be able to prevail with few of Our good people, to contribute their Power or Assistance unto them; Yet, least any of Our Subjects (taking upon trust what those Men affirm) without weighing the grounds of it, or the danger to Us, themselves, and the Common-wealth, which would ensue thereupon, should indeed beleieve (what these persons would insinuate, and have them to beleieve) That such their Contribution and Assistance would tend to the preservation of the publike Peace, and the Defence of Us and both Houses of Parliament, and that thereby they should not incur any danger.

We, that We might not be wanting (as much as in Us lieth) to foresheew and to prevent the danger which may fall thereupon, Have hereby thought good to declare and publish unto all Our loving Subjects, That by the Laws of the Land, the power of raising of Forces or Arms, or levying of War for the defence of the  
king-

kingdom, or otherwise, hath alwaies belonged to Us, and to Us onely, and that by no Power of either, or both Houses of Parliament, or otherwise contrary to Our personall Commands, any Forces can be raised, or any War levied.

And therefore, by the Statute of the seventh yeer of Our famous Progenitor, King *Edward* the first, whereas there had been then some variances betwixt him and some great Lords of the Realm, and, upon Treaty thereupon, it was agreed, that in the next Parliament after, provision should be made, That in all Parliaments, and all other Assemblies which should be in the kingdom for ever, that every man should come without Force and Armour, well and peaceably: Yet at the next Parliament when they met together to take advice of this Businesse (though it concerned the Parliament it self) the Lords and Commons would not take it upon them, but answered, That it belonged to the King to defend force of Armour, and all other force against the Peace at all times when it pleased Him, and to punish them which should do contrary, according to the Laws & Usages of the Realm, and that they were bound  
to

to aid Him, as their Sovereign Lord, at all seasons when need should be. And accordingly in Parliament, in after times, The King alone did issue His Proclamations, prohibiting bearing of Armes by any person, in, or neer the Citie where the Parliament was, excepting such of the Kings Seruants as Hee should depute, or should be deputed by his Commandment, and also excepting the Kings Ministers. And by the Statute of *Northampton*, made in the second yeer of King *Edward* the third, It is enacted, That no man, of what condition soever he be (except the Kings Servants, in His presence, and His Ministers in executing the Kings Precepts, or of their Office, and such as be in their company assisting them) go, nor ride armed by night or day in Fairs, Markets, nor in the presence of the Justices, or other Ministers, nor in no part elsewhere.

And this power of raising Forces to be solely in the King, is so known and inseparable a right to the Crown, That when, in the reign of King *Henry* the eight, there being a sudden Rebellion, the Earle of *Shrewsbury*, without Warrant from the King, did raise Arms for the suppression thereof, and happily suppressed it, yet  
was

was he forced to obtain his Pardon. And whereas the Duke of *Gloucester*, and other great Lords, in the eleventh yeer of King *Richard* the second (upon pretence of the good of the King and Kingdom, the King being then not of age, and led away, as they alleadged, by evill Counsellors) did raise Forces, & by them mastered their Adversaries. In that Parliament (such as it was, for it was held and kept with force, how good use soever hath been made of the Presidents therein) they procured a speciall Act of Pardon for their raising of Men, And that those Assemblies should not be drawn into example for the time to come.

And as no Man can levy War, or raise Forces without the King, so much lesse against the personall Commands of the King opposed thereunto: For, by the Statute of the 25. yeer of King *Edward* the third (which is but declaratory of the old Law in that point) it is Treason to levy War against the King in His Realm; Within the construction of which Statute, it is true (which was said in the late Declaration, under the name of both Houses of Parliament, of the 26. of *May* last) levying War (in some sense) against the Kings Authority (though  
not

not intended against His Person) is levying War against the King: And therefore the raising of Forces, though upon pretence of removing of some evill Counsellors from about the Queen, hath been adjudged Treason, in the Case of the late Earle of *Essex*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and in divers other Cases. (And We wish all Our Subjects to consider, Whether, if Men shall be raised contrary to Our Proclamation, and against Our Will, it be not against Our Authority.) But it is as true (and was never denied, but in that Declaration) That the raising of Forces against the Kings personall Command (being no Ideot, nor Infant, uncapable of understanding to Command) being accompanied with His presence, is, and is most properly levying of War against the King; For if it be a sufficient pretence for raising of Men against the Kings person, that it is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of his Kingdom (though against his expresse Command and Proclamation) the Irish Rebels will have colour for their horrid Rebellion; For they say (though it be notoriously false) It is for the defence of the Kings Authority, and of His Kingdom. And *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack*

*Cade*, and *Kett* the Tanner, wanted not public Pretences, which were perhaps just causes of Complaints, though not of raising of Men.

And though these persons have gone about subtilly to distinguish betwixt Our Person and Our Authority, as if, Because Our Authority may be where Our Person is not, that therefore, Our Person may be where Our Authority is not; We require all Our good Subjects to take notice of the Law (which is in Print and full Force) \* That their Allegiance is due unto the naturall Person of their Prince, and not to His Crowne or Kingdom distinct from His naturall Capacitie. And that by the Oath of Ligeance at the Common-Law (which all persons above the age of twelve yeeres are, or ought to be sworn unto) they are bound to be true and faithfull, not to the King onely as King, but to Our Person as King CHARLES, and to bear Us truth and faith of Life and Member, and earthly Honour; and that they shall neither know nor hear of any ill or damage intended to Us that they shall not defend. And that when, in the time of K. EDWARD the second, *Hugh Spencer*, being discontented with the King, caused a Bill to be written, wherein

was

\* Cook  
7. Repor.  
Calvins  
Case.

was contained amongst other things, That Homage and the Oath of Allegiance was more by reason of the Kings Crown (that is, His Kingdom) then of His Person; and that seeing the King cannot be reformed by suite of Law, if the King will not redresse and put away that which is ill for the Common People, and hurtfull to the Crown, That the thing ought to be put away by force, And that His Lieges be bound to Govern in aid of Him, and in default of Him; he was condemned for it by two Parliaments, and perpetually banished the Kingdom.

We have made mention of these Cases, not so much to clear Our Right, That We alone have the power of raising Forces, and none of Our Subjects, either in Parliament or out of Parliament against Our Will, or personall Command (which We think no man that hath the least knowledge in Our Laws, and is not lead away by private Interests, and may speak his minde freely, will deny, nor was ever questioned in any Parliament before this time) as to let them see how dangerous the effect and consequence of raising of Forces, without Us, may be unto Us, and to the Common-wealth,



under pretence of Defence of both.

And though We cannot doubt of the Affections of Our good Subjects, considering their Interest is involved with Ours, and how precious the peace of the Kingdom is, and ought to be unto them; and that according to the words of the Statute of the eleventh year of King *Henry* the seventh, and the eighteenth Chapter, By the duty of their Allegiance they are bounden to serve and assist Us at all seasons when need shall require.

Yet, to the end that Our good Subjects may know what their duty is, and what We expect from them, and that all others, who, through Malice or private Interests, shall be transported beyond their duties, may be left without excuse; We do therefore by this Our Proclamation, charge and command all Our Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they tender Our Honour and Safety, and the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom, that they presume not to raise or levie any Horses, Horsemen, or Arms, or any Forces whatsoever by colour of any Authority whatsoever, without Our expresse pleasure signified under Our great Seal, (other then such as shall be raised, levied, and imprested by



by the Order, as well of Our Selfe, as of both Houses of Parliament, according to an Act made this Sessions, intituled, *An Act for the better raising and levying of Souldiers for the present defence of the Kingdoms of ENGLAND and IRELAND* ( by Justices of Peace, and otherwise, in such manner as is prescribed in the said Act) or Contribute, or give any Assistance in Money, Plate, finding of Horses, Horsemen, or Arms, or any other wayes, to or for any such Preparation, Levie, or Forces: And that such of Our good Subjects, who through Ignorance have been mis-led to consent or subscribe to any such Levie, Contribution, or Assistance, forthwith, upon publication of this Our Proclamation, desist from continuing such their Contribution or Assistance, or giving any Countenance to any such Levies, at their utmost perils.

And We do likewise straitly charge and command as well all Our Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, Majors, Bailiffs, Constables, and all other Our Officers whatsoever, That they use their utmost endeavours, as well for publishing this Our Proclamation, as for the suppressing of all Levies, or Forces raised, or to be raised, without or against Our consent: As also all other Our

(12)

loving Subjects, That they be Attending, Aiding, and Alsisting Our said Officers and Ministers therein, as they, and every of them will answer it at their utmost perills.

*Given at Our Court at Y O R K the eighteenth day of June, in the eighteenth year of Our Reign. 1642.*

¶ Imprinted at Y O R K by ROBERT BARKER,  
Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty: And by the Assignes of JOHN  
BILL. 1642.

---



His Majesties Declaration to all His loving Subjects, Occasioned by a False and Scandalous Imputation laid upon His Majestie, of an Intention of Raising, or Leavying War against His Parliament; and of having raised Force to that end.

*Published at His Court at York, the  
16. day of Iune.*



Hough We have these last seven moneths met with so many severall Encounters of strange and unusuall Declarations, under the names of both Our Houses of Parliament, that We should not be amazed at any new Prodigy of that kinde;

kinde; And though their last of the six and twentieth of *May* gave Us a fair warning, That the Contrivers of it, having spent all their stock of bitter and reproachfull Language upon Us, We were to expect they should now break out into some bold and disloyall Actions against Us: And having, by that Declaration ( as far as in them lies ) develtled Us of that Preeminence and Authority, which God , the Law, the Custom and Consent of this Nation, had placed in Us, and assumed it to themselves, that they should likewise, with expedition, put forth the fruits of that supreme Power for the violating and suppressing that Power they despised, ( an effect of which Resolution their wilde Declaration against Our Proclamation concerning the pretended Ordinance for the *Militia*, and the punishing of the Proclaimers appears to be ) yet We must confesse, in their last Attempt ( We speak of the last We know, they may probably since, or at this present have outdone that too ) they have outdone what We conceive was their present Intention ; And whosoever hears of Propositions and Orders for bringing in of Money or Plate to maintain Horse, Horſmen, and Arms for the preservation of the  
publike

publike Peace, or for the Defence of the King and both Houses of Parliament (such is their Declaration, or what else they please to call it, of the tenth of *June*) will surely beleieve the Peace of this Kingdom to be extremly shaken, and, at least, the King himselfe to be consulted with, and privie to these Propositions. But We hope, that when Our good Subjects shall finde that this goodly pretence of the Defence of the King, is but a specious bait to seduce weak and inconsiderate men into the highest Acts of Disobedience and Disloyaltie against Us, and of Violence and Destruction upon the Laws and Constitutions of the Kingdom, they will no longer be captivated by an implicate Reverence to the name of both Houses of Parliament, but will carefully examine and consider what number of persons are present, and what persons are Prevalent in those Consultations, and how the Debates are probably managed from whence such horrid and monstrous Conclusions do result, and will, at least, weigh the Reputation, Wisdom, and Affection of those who are notoriously known, out of the very horror of their proceedings, to have withdrawn themselves, or by their skill and

C

violence

violence to be driven from them and their Counsels.

Whilst their Fears and Jealousies did arise, or were infused into the people from Discourses of the Rebels in *Ireland*, of Skippers at *Rotterdam*, of Forces from *Denmark*, *France*, or *Spain*, (how improbable and ridiculous soever that bundle of Informations appeared to all wise and knowing men) it is no wonder if the easinesse to deceive, and the willingnesse to be deceived, did prevail over many of Our weak Subjects, to beleve that the Dangers which they did not see, might proceed from Causes which they did not understand: But for them to declare to all the world, That We intend to make war against Our Parliament, ( whilst We sit still, complaining to God Almighty of the Injurie offered to Us, and to the very being of Parliaments ) and that We have already begun actually to leavie Forces both of Horse and Foot ( Whilst We have onely, in a Legall way, provided a smaller Guard for the security of Our own Person, so neer a Rebellion at *Hull*, then they have had, without lawfull Authority, above these eight Moneths, upon imaginary and impossible dangers ) to impose upon Our  
 peoples

peoples Sence as well as their Understanding, by telling them, We are doing that which they see We are not doing, and intending that they all know ( as much as Intentions can be known ) We are not intending, is a boldnesse agreeable to no power, but the Omnipotencie of those Votes, whose absolute Supremacy hath almost brought confusion upon King and People, and against which no Knowledge in matter of Fact, or Consent and Authority in matter of Law, they will endure shall be opposed.

We have, upon all occasions, with all possible Expressions professed Our fast and unshaken Resolutions for Peace. And We do again ( in the presence of Almighty God, Our Maker and Redeemer ) assure the World, That We have no more thought of making a War against Our Parliament, then against Our own Children; that We will maintain and observe the Acts assented to by Us this Parliament, without Violation, ( of which, that for the frequent assembling of Parliaments is one ) and that We have not, or shall not have any thought of using any force, unlesse We shall be driven to it for the security of Our Person, and for the defence of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of the



Kingdom, and the just Rights and Priviledges of Parliament. And therefore We hope the Malignant Party, who have so much despised Our Person, & usurped our Office, shall not by their specious fraudulent insinuations prevaile with Our good Subjects, to give Credit to their wicked Assertions, and so to contribute their Power and Assistance for the ruine and destruction of Us and themselves.

For Our Guard about Our Person (which not so much their Example, as their Provocation inforced Us to take) 'tis known, it consists of the prime Gentry (in Fortune and Reputation) of this County, and of one Regiment of Our Trained Bands, who have been so far from offering any Affronts, Injuries, or Disturbance to any of Our good Subjects, that their principall end is to prevent such; and so, may be security, can be no grievance to Our People. That some ill-affected persons, or any persons, have been employed in other parts to raise Troops, under colour of Our Service, or have made large (or any) offers of Reward and Preferment to such as will come in, is, for ought We know, and as We beleieve, an untruth devised by the Contrivers of this false Rumour; We disavow it,



it, and are confident, there will be no need of such Art or Industry to induce Our loving Subjects, when they shall see Us oppressed, and their Liberties and Laws confounded ( and till then we shall not call on them ) to come in to Us, and to assist Us.

For the Delinquents (whom We are said with a high and forcible hand to protect ) let them be named, and their Delinquency, and if We give not satisfaction to Justice, when We shall have received satisfaction concerning Sir *John Horham*, by his legall Triall, then let Us be blamed. But if the Designe be ( as it is well known to be ) after We have been driven by force from Our City of *London*, and kept by force from Our Town of *Hull*, to protect all those who are Delinquents against Us, and to make all those Delinquents, who attend on Us or execute Our lawfull Commands, We have great reason to be satisfied in the Truth and Justice of such Accusation, lest to be Our Servant, and to be a Delinquent, grow to be termes so convertible, that in a short time We be left as naked in Attendance, as they would have Us in Power, and so compell Us to be waited on only by such, whom they shall appoint & allow,

and in whose presence We should be more miserably alone, then in Desolation it self. And if the seditious Contrivers and Fomenters of this scandall upon Us, shall have ( as they have had) the power to mis-lead the Major part present of either, or both Houses, to make such Orders, and send such Messages and Messengers as they have lately done, for the apprehension of the great Earles and Barons of *England*, as if they were Rogues or Felons; and whereby Persons of Honour and Quality are made Delinquents, meerly for attending upon Us, and upon Our Summons, whilst other men are forbid to come neer Us (though obliged by the Duty of their Places and Oaths) upon Our lawfull Commands; 'tis no wonder if such Messengers are not very well intreated, and such Orders not obeyed: Neither can there be a surer and a cunninger way found out to render the Authority of both Houses scorned and vilified, then to assume to themselves ( meerly upon the Authority of the name of Parliament ) a power monstrous to all Understandings, and to do Actions, and to make Orders evidently and demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason (as to take up Arms against Us, under colour

colour of defending Us, to cause Money to be brought in to them, and to forbid Our own Money to be paid to Us, or to Our use, under colour, That We will imploy it ill; to beat Us, and starve Us for Our own good, and by Our own Power and Authoritie) which must in short time make the greatest Court, and the great Person cheap, and of no estimation.

Who those sensible men are of the publike Calamities, of the Violations of the Priviledges of Parliament, and the common Liberty of the Subject, who have been baffled and injured by Malignant Men, and Cavaliers about Us, We cannot imagine: And if those Cavaliers are so much without the feare of God and Man, and so ready to commit all manner of Outrage and Violence, as is pretended, Our Government ought to be the more esteemed, which hath kept them from doing so, insomuch as We beleeve no Person hath cause to complain of any injury, or of any damage, in the least degree, by any man about, or who hath offered his service to Us. All which being duly considered, if the Contrivers of these Propositions and Orders had been truly sensible of the Obligation which lies upon them in Honour, Conscience, and  
Duty

Duty , according to the high Trust reposed in them by Us and Our people , they would not have published such a sense and apprehension of imminent danger, when themselves in their Consciences know , That the greatest , and indeed only danger which threatens this Church and State, the blessed Religion and Libertie of Our people, is in their own desperate and seditious Delignes, and would not endeavour upon such weak and groundlesse Reasons to seduce Our good Subjects from their Affection and Loyalty to Us, to run themselves into Actions unwarrantable, & destructive to the Peace and Foundation of the Common wealth.

And that all Our loving Subjects may see how causlesse, and groundlesse this scandalous Rumour and Imputation of Our raising War upon our Parliament is, We have, with this Our Declaration, caused to be Printed the Testimony of those Lords, and other Persons of our Councell, who are here with Us , who being upon the Place, could not but discover such our Intentions, and Preparations, and cannot be suspected for their Honours and their Interests, to combine in such mischievous and horrid Resolutions. And therefore we straightly Charge  
and

and Command all Our loving Subjects upon their Allegiance, and as they will Answer the contrary at their perill, That they yeeld no Obedience or Consent to the said Propositions and Orders, and that they presume not, under any such Pretences, or by colour of any such Orders, to Raise, or Leavy any Horse, or Men, or to bring in any Money or Plate to such purpose. But if notwithstanding this cleer Declaration, and Evidence of Our Intentions, these Men (whose Designe is to compell Us to Raise War upon Our Parliament, which all their skill and malice shall never be able to effect) shall think fit by these Alarms to awaken Us to a more necessary care of the defence of Our Self and Our people, and shall themselves (under colour of Defence) in so unheard of a manner provide (and seduce others to do so too) to offend Us, having given Us so lively testimony of their Affections, what they are willing to do, when they have once made themselves able, all Our good Subjects will think it necessary to look to Our Self; And We doe then excite all Our well-affected people, according to their Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacie, and according to their solemn Vow and Protestation (whereby  
D they

they are obliged to defend Our Person, Honour, and Estate) to contribute their best Assistance to the Preparations necessary for the Opposing and Suppressing of the Traiterous Attempts of such wicked and Malignant persons, who would destroy Our Person, Honour, and Estate, and ingage the whole Kingdom in a civill War, to satisfie their own lawlesse Fury and Ambition, and so rob Our good Subjects of the blessed fruit of this present Parliament, which they already, in some degree, have, and might still reap, to the abundant satisfaction and joy of the whole Kingdom, if such wicked hands were not ready to ruine all their Possession, and frustrate all their hopes.

We do therefore declare, That whosoever, of what degree or quality soever, shall then, upon so urgent and visible necessity of Ours, and such an apparent Distraction of the Kingdom (caused and begotten by the Malice and Contrivance of this Malignant Party) bring into Us, and to Our use, ready Money, or Plate, or shall under-write to furnish any number of Horse, Horsmen, and Arms, for the preservation of the publike Peace, the defence of Our Person, and the vindication of the Priviledge  
and

and Freedom of Parliament, We shall receive it as a most acceptable Service, and as a testimony of his singular affection to the protestant Religion, the Laws, Liberties, and Peace of the Kingdom, and shall no longer desire the continuance of that Affection, then We shall be ready to justifie and maintain thole, with the hazard of Our Life.

And We do farther declare, That whosoever shall then bring in any sums of Money, or Plate, to assise Us in this great extremity, shall receive consideration after the rate of eight pounds *per cent.* for all such Moneys as he shall furnish Us withall, and shall, upon the payment of such Money to such persons, whom We shall appoint to receive the same, receive Security for the same, by good lawfull Assurance of such of Our Lands, Forrests, Parks, and Houses, as shall be sufficient for the same, and more reall Securitie, then the name of *publike Faith*, given without Us, and against Us, as if We were no part of the Publike; And besides, We shall alwayes look upon it, as a service most affectionately and seasonably performed for the preservation of Us and the Kingdom: But We shall be much gladder, That their sub-



(26)

mission to those Our Commands, and their desisting from any such attempts of raising Horse or Men, may ease all Our good Subjects of that trouble, charge, and vexation.

---

*His*

---





*His Majesties Declaration and Profession,  
disavowing any Preparations or In-  
tentions in Him to Levie Warre against  
His Houses of Parliament.*

BY THE KING.

**T**HERE having been many Rumours spread, and Informations given, which may have induced many to beleieve that We intend to make War against Our Parliament; We professe before God, and Declare to all the World, that We alwayes have, and do abhor all such Designes, and desire all Our Nobility and Councill, who are here upon the place, to declare, Whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earnest Declarations and Professions to this purpose, whether they see any colour of Preparations or Counsells, that

D 3

might

(28)

might reasonably beget a belief of any such Designe, and whether they be not fully perswaded that We have no such Intention, but that all Our Endeavours, according to Our many Professions, tend to the firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the just Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.


*Given at Our Court at YORK, this 15. of  
June, 1642.*

---

The



The Declaration and Profession of the  
 Lords, now at York, and others of His  
 Majesties most Honourable Privie  
 Councell, disavowing that they see  
 any apparence of Preparations or In-  
 tentions in His Majestie, to leavie  
 Warre against the Parliament.

 *E, whose names are under written, in  
 Obedience to his Majesties Desire, and  
 out of the Duty which we owe to His  
 Majesties Honour, and to Truth, being  
 here upon the Place, and Witnesses of His Majesties  
 frequent and earnest Declarations and Professi-  
 ons of His abhorring all Designes of making Warre  
 upon His Parliament, and not seeing any Colour  
 of Preparations, or Counsells that might reason-  
 ably beget the belief of any such Designe, do professe  
 before God, and testifie to all the World, that We are  
 fully perswaded, that His Majestie hath no such In-  
 tentions, but that all His Endeavours, tend to the  
 firme and constant settlement of the true Protestant  
 Religion, the just Priviledges of Parliament, the  
 Liberty*

*Liberty of the Subject, the Law, Peace, and Prosperity of this Kingdom.*

YORK, June 15. 1642.

*Subscribed by*

<b>L</b> ORD Keeper.	L. Willoughby.
L. D. of Richmond.	L. Grey of Ruthin.
L. Marq. Hertford.	L. C. Howard Ando-
L. Great Chamberlaine.	L. Lovelace. (ver.
Earle of Cumberland.	L. Paget.
E. of Bathe.	L. Fauconbergé.
E. of Southampton.	L. Rich.
E. of Dorset.	L. Powlet.
E. of Salisbury.	L. Newarke.
E. of Northampton.	L. Coventry.
E. of Devon.	L. Savile.
E. of Cambridge.	L. Mohun.
E. of Bristol.	L. Dunsmore.
E. of Clare.	L. Seymore.
E. of Westmerland.	L. Capell.
E. of Berkshire.	L. Falkland.
E. of Monmoth.	M. Comptroller.
E. of Rivers.	M. Secretary Nicholas.
E. of Dover.	M. Chancellor of the
E. of Carnarvon.	Exchequer.
E. of Newport.	L. Ch. Justice Bankes.
Lord Mowbray and	
Maltravers.	<i>FINIS.</i>

